CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1870.

WASHINGTON. CHARLESTON CUSTOMHOUSE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, March 31. The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported to-day, favoring an appropriation of \$25,000 for repairs to the Charleston Custom-

The Democratic members of Congress deny the validity of the President's proclamation

ratifying the Fifteenth amendment. GRANT ON THE FIFTEENTH AMEND-

General Amnesty.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, March 30. In his message to Congress to-day the President said that it was unusual to notify Congress by a message of the proclamation of a constitutional amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth amendment, this day declared passed, this departure from the usual custom is justifiable. A measure which makes four millions of people voters, who were heretofore declared by the highest judicial tribunals to be not citizens and not eligible to become so, is a measure of greater importance than any one not since the foundation of our free government. The President calls upon the newly enfranchised to ever make themselves worthy of their new privileges and arges the whites to withold no legal privileges which will tend to their advancement. He quotes some of Washington's remarks regarding the importance of education, and calls upon Congress to take steps which will promote and make popular education; and upon the people everywhere to see that all who possess political rights shall thave an opportunity to acquire that knowledge which shall make their share in the government a blessing instead of a danger. The message mentions that the following States have ratified the amendment: North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Louisiana, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Conneticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Alabama, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Nevada, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Maine and Texas-twenty-nine in all.

The Democrats from New York and Indiana. protest against their States being stated as having ratified the Fitteenth amendment.

A meeting of the officers who served with General Thomas was held here to-night to make preparations to do honor to his memory. The President and his Cabinet and the diplomatic corps will be present.

To-night Judge Bradley received a number of New Jerseymen, including the Congressional delegation and Secretary Robeson, who called to offer their congratulations on his appointment to the supreme bench. In the course of his reply, Judge Bradley stated emphatically that he entered upon the discharge of his du- of Chahoon. ties without any pledges on any question whatever, and actuated only by a desire to do right.

The Senate confirmed Dr. Bard as Governor

senator Revels presented a petition from two thousand Georgians, for an appropriation for Wilberforce College, Ohio.

of Idaho.

In the House, Cox and Banks expressed themselves as opposed to the individual disaability bill. In reply to a question, Banks said that as soon as the tariff question was out of the way, he would press a general amnesty

. The bill admitting Texas, as amended by the Repate, passed by a vote of 130 to 50

Arnell, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to allow the school trustees in the State of Massachusetts to enter lands for school purposes under the Homestead law, allowing them to take in, feace and improve fifty acres for each school. The bill was sent to the Speaker's table.

Arnell, from the same committee, reported a bill providing that the office of education in the Japartment of the Interior, shall be here after named the Bureau of Education, and that all unexpended funds in the Treasury shall be applied to the account of the Freedmen's Bureau for the education and support of refugees, and that freedmen shall be transferred to the Bureau of Education, having special reference to aiding in the erection and establishment and usefulness of common schools. The bill also provides for the transfer to the War Department, the other duties of the Freedmen's Bureau, thus discontinuing that bureau altogether. Arnell, in explaining the bill, eulogized the Preedmen's Bureau, its chief, General Howard, and Mr. Elliott, member from Massachusetts, who was father of the bureau. McNealy, in minority of the committee, offered a substitute to the bill, which provides for the abolishing of the Freedmen's Bureau; the turning over to the Treasury all its funds; its buildings to the several States; placing all hospitals and asylums under the charge of the Secretary of War, and directing a final settlement of the accounts of the bureau within one month.

Arnell declined to permit the substitue to be offered, and demanded the proglous question. Walker protested agaiast any action being taken on the bill without an opportunity of discussion or ar endment. The morning hour expiring, the bill went over.

NEWS AND GOSSIP BY MAIL.

Probable Reversal of the Recent Legal-

Tender Decision. A Washing telegram of Sunday to the New

York Tribune says: York Tribune says:

Important action in reference to the legality of the Legal-tender act will soo, be taken in the Supreme Court, and it is more than probable that the recent decision of the court will be reversed, although of this nothing, of course, can be known. Attorney-General Hoar on Friday moved the court to take up and consider, at an early day, two cases which had been passed early in the session, and which are supposed to involve the entire legal-tender question. It is understood that upon the opening of the court to-merrow morning, the Chief Justice will announce that the cases will be heard, on the following Monday. These cases are Dewing agt. The United States and Latham agt. The United States, and are appends from the Court of Claims, which were passed early in the session, without prejudice to their right to be called at any time. The decision will not be reached for several weeks. Attorney Gen-ral Hour will argue the case for the United States.

The question promulgated some time ago, requiring all debts and contracts made previous to February. 1862, to be paid in gold, was signed by Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justices Nelson, Clifford, Fields and Grier. The last named has since retired. The dissenting opinion was signed by Associate Justices Miller, Davis and Swayne. If the cases involve the same questions embraced in the one aiready decided, it is fair to presume that the court will strad—Chase, Nelson, Clifford and Field, against Miller, Davis, Swayne, Strong and Bradley. Important action in reference to the legality of

Rumored Cabinet Changes. The Washington Star, of Monday evening,

brings us the following paragraphs: The air has been filled with gossip for several days past of impending changes in the Cabinet.

The story goes that owing to a want of harmony between the President and the Secretary of State been made known.

on the Cuban question, Mr. Fish will shortly retire, and that his place will be filled by General Butier. It is stated also that, owing to the growing strength of Secretary Boutwell, he looms as a formidable candidate for the Presidency, which has weakened the good relations heretofore existing between the Executive and himself, and that he will consequently withdraw from the Treasury Department with the view of placing himself in training for the senatorship now held by Mr. Wilson, and availing himself of such opportunity as may be presented in the campaign by Mr. Wison, and availing missel of sact op-portunity as may be presented in the campaign of '72. It is gossipped further that Attorney-Gen-eral Hoar will also retire at an early day, to be succeeded by Hon. Mr. Davis, now a representa-tive in Congress from New York. No other changes are named specifically, but it is held that these will lead to the resignation of Secretary Cox and Postmaster-General Creswell, and that an entire reorganization of the Cabinet will be likely to follow.

The Executive Connell of the National Board of Trade visit the President.

Board of Trade visit the President.

The Executive Conneil of the National Board of Trade, consisting of John Fraley, of Philadelphia, president; H. A. Hill, of Boston, secretary, and Messrs. Brown, of Portland; Piummer, of Boston: Taylor, of St. Paul's: Trenholm, of Charleston, and Gano, of Cincinnati, vice-presidents, called at the Executive Mansion this morning, for the purpose of paying their respects, and at the same time stating to the President the views of the organization represented by them, upon certain subjects of great importance to the national interests of this country. The members of the council were admitted to the President's office at about noon, and their interview was of long duration.

The topics upon which the President's atten-

The topics upon which the President's attention was most earnestly solicited were those relating—first, to interior ports of entry; second, to the creation of a department of commerce; third, the Civil Service bil, and fourth, with reference to American shipping interests.

These matters were discussed by the different gentlemen present, while the President listened with much interest to the views laid before him, and at the close expressed, in general terms, his high appreciation of the important matters presented. The committee, after leaving the President, paid their respects to Secretary Boutwell and Special Commissioner Weils.

General Batler's Nomination of a Negro

Cadetship Refused. Several weeks ago General Butler nominated, for appointment to the Military Academy, a colored youth named Charles Sumner Wilson, of Salem, Massachusetts. The nomination was referred to the proper officer in the War Department, who, ascertaining that the youth is aged only sixteeu years and four months, lostead of seventeen years, the minimum required by law, accordingly notified General Butler that the candidate is, for reason of being under the prescribed age, incligible. age, ineligible.

THE RICHMOND MAYORALTY SOUABBLE.

RICHMOND, March 30.

The argument in the injunction case of Chahoon vs. Ellyson was concluded in the United States Court to-day. Ex-Governor Wise made the closing speech. He repudiated in strong erms any affiliation with the "Black Republican" party, and still claimed to be an unrepentant rebel, and did not want his position misunderstood, because he appeared as counsel for Chahoon. He claimed that the court had no jurisdiction, because Chahoon, as a provisional appointee, is a United States officer, and should not go out of office until the regular election by the people. Ellyson's counsel claimed that the admission of the State terminated powers of all provisional officers. The decision of this case will affect all of the offices in the State, which are nearly all filled by military appointees, who remain in until July 6. The decision is given in favor

INDIAN MASSACRE.

Sr. Louis, March 30. Advices from Garretsonville, Texas, state that the Camanche Indians have lately massacred over forty families in western Tosas. The dispatch says that is believed that the commander of Fort Sell could have prevented the massacre.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The collector of customs at Savannah is trying to get an apropriation of \$200,000 from Congress to improve the Savannah River.

The negroes of Connecticut, in anticipation of the promulgation of the passage of the Fifteenth amendment, registered and will vote. The Young Democracy, of New York, claim 35 majority in the Tammany General Council. A large number of Mexican claims, already

examined in Washington, have been sent to Mexico for examination and rebutting evidence. They are to be returned in four months, and will then go into the hands of the Mexican Claims Commission for award.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Her Probable Fate.

A correspondent of the New York Post in commenting upon the alleged probability of the City of Boston having taken fire from the heating of the journals of the machinery, caused by the increase speed due to the substitution of a twobladed for a three-bladed screw, makes the following very plausible suggestion in regard to the fate of the missing steamshio: As many of the friends of those on board may

feel additional anguish from the fact that their friends have suffered the dread terrors of fire on friends have suffered the dread terrors of fire on board a sing at sea, it may be as well to show how ridiculous the conclusions of the paper quoted are. In the first place, the speed at which a screw is driven depends on the pitch or distance the screw travels ahead in one revolution, and not upon the number of blades, the resisting surface being divided into two, three, or four pertions, according to the judgment of the engineer; two blades being used generally where vessels are accendant principally of salis, as affording less resistance when the blades are placed perpendicularly and the vessel driven by sali alone. Agalo, the shaft and all the bearings of an engine run in metal, and have we wood of an engine Tun in metal, and have no wo whatever near them, and are never, under any whatever near them, and are never, under any circumstances, allowed to run above the temperature at which water evaporates—212 degrees; for before reaching the point at which the dryest wood ignites, they would so cut and bind in the journals of a large shaft as to stop the engine. The probable fate of the City of Boston has been an encounter with an iceberg. One will naturally say that the cardain, being careful, would reduce the speed of his ship when the depression of the thermometer would show that they were induced in heighborhood. Supthere were leevers in the neighborhood. Sup-ose, then, that the speed had been reduced to en knots an hour, and let us see with what force he City of Boston would strike an iceberg of

ten knots an hour, and let us see with what force the City of Boston would strike an iceberg of sufficient magnitude to remain practically immovable when the vessel struck it.

The City of Boston probably weighed 1000 tons; water in boilers, say fifty tons: passengers, baggage, &c., fifty tons; freight, 500 tons, making in all 1900 tons. At a speed of ten knots an hour she would move seventeen feet in one second, which would give the vessel a momentum, or force with which she would strike, of 32,300 tons, a force sufficient to crush in her bows for many feet. Besides this, let one imagine for a moment the affect upon all ponderable bodies partially secured to the vessel. The vessel suddenly stopped, boats, masts, furniture, passengers, everything about the vessel would virtually be driven ahear at a speed of seventeen feet a second; the boliers would probably be loosened from their fastenings, the masts would be broken of, the boats would be carried away, terror would prevail, which the shrieks of affrighted and wounded passengers would helphten. The vessel would sike immediately, no boats could be lowered, no provision be made to save a single person. Should she have taken fire, there would have been at least a short time to lower boats and prepare rafts, on which some would have teamined probably long enough afoat.

there would have oven at least a snort time to lower boats and prepare rafts, on which some would have remained probably long enough afloat to have been picked up by steamers or sailing vessels passing over the same route. A long enough time has now chapsed to have heard from atmost every port for which a steamer or sailing vessel as that route would have sailed, and hope for the safe arrival of the City of Doston has almost died out, even in the minds of the most sanguine.

The merchants of Liverpool protest against the system that all messages sent by cable to America must be first sent to London.

most sanguine.

-The Pope's answer to M. Darn has been received in Paris, but the contents have not EUROPE.

Sensation in the Cortes. MADRID, March 30. In the Cortes, Rivero created a sensation by proposing a measure to raise forty thousand

more troops. The New Irish Bill.

LONDON, March 30. On a motion to pass the Irish bill to a second reading in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury said: "The Irish must be made to fear the law before they would love it."

The Red River Rebellion.

LONDON, March 30. The Post states that the government is fitting out an expedition of one thousand men, with a steel battery, to suppress the Red River insurrection.

Dissolved Partnership.

PARIS, March 30. Queen Isabella and her husband have compromised matters, and signed a paper agree ing to separate. A prominent shipping and commission

suspended here to-day. Infallibility-Mazzini.

Lonpon, March 30. It is believed that the Ecumenical Council has adopted the (infallibility) "Schema de Fide." The Democratic papers of Ravenna publish

a letter from Mazzini urging a revolt in the

Romagna.

Fact and Gossin. Paris, March 30.

The medical students have made another lisorderly demonstration against Dr. Foudien. MADRID, March 30. The reports of recent battles in Cuba are liscredited by the government.

LONDON, March 30. The Globe intimates that John Bright will soon resign from the Cabinet.

HAVRE, March 30. The ship Martha Cobb, from New Orleans, passed the schooner J. C. Daker abandoned at

TOPICS IN PARIS.

An Interesting Budget of Continental News and Gossip.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] PARIS, March 12.

The French have never had a reputation for successful colonization, and there is nothing astonishing in their failure to make anything out of Algeria. M. de Persigny, in 1800, informed the world that that colony was a permanent source of weakness to France, which absorbed the blood and money of the mother country. However, the Arabs afford, from time to time, a series of "little wars," where experience is gained. On the reassembling of the Corps Legislatif, the condition of the colony became the order of the day. Like such subjects in general, the House did not find the matter attractive, but nevertheless unant mously accepted the ministerial promise, that Alzeria, as after 1848, would be represented in the Chamber-likely by three members-and that the future would see more of the civil and less of the military element, in the administration of the colony. POPULARIZING THE SENATE.

What gave most of importance to this debate was the first blow of the pick-axe given to the Senate. It is this august body that has under its special charge the conduct of matters Algerian. and promising to reform this exclusive control, sed the Chamber very much. Besides the Senate has at present a veto on the acts of the Chamber of Deputies, and such is not in accordance with the new order of things, still less with the wishes of the country. The senators are exclusively appointed by the Emperor, and each receives a stipend of 30,000 francs a year. It is the Hotel des Invalides for the "illustrious" of the tion. The Senate is now on its trial. The country does not regard it as a "live institution, and its action in passing the reforms now in transitu from the People's House, will decide its utility. Vacancies are only filled upon the death of a senator. In Relgium, the Senate is elected by the

France will likely be similarly constituted. DECENTRALIZATION.

The Decentralization Committee is pursuing its important work. Its object is to ascertain how far the Imperial Government can be relieved from mixing in local affairs. The knotty point is to decide if the local mayors of the parish parliaments are to be nominated by the government, and thus become its representatives, or by the estry fote, leaving them independent.

popular vote, and can be dissolved. That of

Meantime, the work of liberalizing the institu tions of the country goes ahead, and the politically uneducated are beginning to see that this aberty is not to be comprehended by them, and classed, as they have hitherto done, with the plague, cholera or yellow fever. It is a difficult rask to plant freedom in this country, where opinion is so mobile, and as oscillating as a pendulum-moving to arbitrary power when the wind blows from the barricades, and to opposi tion when absolutism becomes too strict. Of two classes in France, one does not like liberty, and the other, in loving it too much, stifles it in its embraces. It is for the Cabinet "to keep pegging away."

The pleasures of the carnival are not altogethe forgotten in the severities of Lent. Never was a ore marked change visible than at present in the observance of this careme. Formerly balls were prohibited, and dinner parties ostracised. Now both are extensively patronized. Under the disguise of a chamber concert the greatest amuse ment exists, and fasting is a thing unknown. The theatres are crowded-all places of amusement

THE BONAPARTE TRIAL. The requisite jury list has been filled up, out of which the thirty-six members, "with power to add to their number" to the extent of four, will be chosen by lot to try Prince Pierre Napoleon. At Tours the city is divided into two equal camps respecting the Prince's guilt. The whole point turns on the fact, yes or no !-did Noir, the deceased, strike the Prince before the latter fired. Fouville, the only witness of the tragedy, asserts no: but witnesses are forthcoming to prove that, immediately after the homicide was committed, Fouville expressed gratification that Noir had, at all events, "well struck the Prince." Meantime the hot disoute about Prince Pierre's crime at Tours has not had the effect of lowering Califor nian prices in that city.

THE HAYTIEN AMBASSADO R.

The only change that has taken place in the ambassadorial world is the resignation and departure of Salnave's representative for St. Domingo. This worthy gentleman dropped a farewell card at the several embassies, surrounded with a mourning border. Whether a compliment to the deceased general, or the insignia of Quashee, the black band is a mystery.

A DRAMATIC SUICIDE.

Rather a dramatic suicide took place at Neuilly resterday. A gardener, in comfortable circumstances, entered a dram shop, and asked the bargirl for a small glass-full of rum of the best quali, y; that he was about undertaking a very cold ourney, and would never see her again. Having inished his rum, he quietly vanited over the bridge and fell into the Seine. He was seen by a young man, who plunged in. but what was his horror to find himself rescuing his father, who insisted on drowning himself. The struggle and debate were but short. Assistance soon brought

the two men to land, but the father expired after a few hours.

HONORS TO AN EDITOR.

It is a rare event for a Parisian journalist to die surrounded by the universal regret of his conforcers; yet such has been the happiness of Count de Riancey's family on the death of its head. The Count was editor of the Univers, the organ of aristocratic Catholicity, and of the claims of him who is called "Sire" at Frasdorff, and "the King" in the Faubourg St. Germain. De sassed had in the Faubourg St. Germain. De sassed had in the Faubourg Duke replied:

To bleed him. The news reached Paris on Saturday evening, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing, and we now proceed to describe what has occured here. As soon as the news of city sensing the death of his beach. The count has a count has a count has a count has cou in the Faubourg St. Germain. Deceased had been at Rome to do the International meeting of the Fathers, but returned to Paris to die of rheumatism of the heart. Around his dying bed were seated his wife, children, and a few intimate friends, with whom he conversed till a few min utes before his death. His publications were plessed by the Pope, but their sale was not so rapid as those books for which the honers of the "Index" are reserved. On his death-bed lie two telegrams, one from Pio Nino, conveying absolu tion, the other from "Henry the Fifth," thanking his good and faithful serviteur. RED REPUBLICAN CONSCRIPTS.

After the conscripts are "drawn," the poor fel lows are allowed to enjoy themselves for the remainder of the day by ballotting, and the police turn a blind eye to their pranks, excepting marching-in advance-to glory, liaked three abreast, and full of wine or German beer, with plenty of house, with large connections in New York. noise understood to be songs. The future braves do no further harm. This week, however, som soo conscripts, with the tri-color covered with crape, marched to the office of Rochefort's journal, singing prohibited songs, and uttering sedi tious cries. Like prisoners, they seen to fal back on the privilege of cursing their jadges for twenty four hours. They were allowed to depart in peace.

A BOLD VIXEN. A more than ordinary brazen member of the demi-monde, dressed as a duchess, presented herself a few nights ago, at a ball given by one of the most distinguished families of Paris. She was admitted. Soon her character became known mothers gathered their chickens under their wings, until the black sheep was expelled, whose only apology for her audacity was, her desire to see how a ball in the grand-monde '8 conducted !

FUNERAL OF A BANK CLERK. M. Salell was head clerk in the Bank of France. and it was his signature that gave legality to the notes of that establishment. At his neral. which took place a few days ago, the friends, according to custom, sprinkled holy water on the coffin when in the grave and retired. A fellowclerk refused to take the "sprinkler" when handed to him, but, gathering up a handful of clay, threw it on the coffin, adding, "Sallel, you have perjured yourself. You several times swore to die a Free Thinker, and not allow the church to bury you." Immense sensation.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY. The French Academy consists of forty members, familiarly called immortels. The institution was founded by Cardinal Mazarin, and was intended to group the most distinguished literary minds of the nation, who were, above all, to decide upon all questions affecting the purity of mother tongue. This "cardinal" object is just what is overlooked, and the academy is now but a close borough, where the Orleanists dominate, and all are eligible except an Imperialist. When a death occurs there is much intriguing to gain the vacant fantenil. The duty of the newly elected is to blow the horn for his predecessor, and the president responds by trumpeting the praises of the orator. M. de Champagny has been just "initlated" as successor to Berryer. When Fontenelle was elected an academiciau, he exclaimed with a sigh of relief, "Thank God, there are only thirty-nine people in the world wiser than my-

MISCELLANEOUS. The sait of the ex-King of Spain, for a "supara-tion," on the ground of extravagance, from Isabella, has failed to be amicably arranged. The Don sees nothing in the Chateaux en Espagne by which his wife hopes to retrieve their fortune. and likes to provide for the future rainy days in store for the exiles. It would not do to have the Prince of Asturia as penniless a pretender as

Two of the most pepular liqueurs in France are manufactured by confraternities of monks. They have never claimed for their products any miraculous cures. However, in the vicinity of Grenoble, another body of religieux announce the preparation of an elixir "infallible" for stomach complaints, and distilled from plants culled on the famous "Holy Mountain." ty-eight francs a dozen-bottles included.

Yvon has had a successful reunion in his studio on Thursday, to celebrate the completion of his allegorical painting, the "United States," executed for A. T. Stewart, of New York. Mr. Elward gave the invited a cantata on "Liberty," which was warmly received. In reference to the picture, as a whole, it is meritorious, but very unequal. The same artist is engaged with another large painting, "Skating in the Bois," wherein will be introduced the portraits of the most celebrated lady members-American, French and English-of the skating slub.

Mrs. Burlingame and her two sons are expected in Paris to-morrow, en route for home. They wish to be present at the meeting of sympathy for the loss she has sustained, to be held on the

THE BOURBON DUEL.

Full Particulars of the Affair.

The Paris Gaulois gives the following account of the recent duel between Prince Henry de Bourbon and the Duke de Montpensier: On the 7th of March Don Enrique de Bourbo

de Bourbon and the Duke de Montpensier:

On the 7th of March Don Enrique de Bourbon, after having written several pamphiets in which the Duke de Montpensier was the object of unsparing attack, profissed in the Madrid journals en Article in which the claims of the Duke to the throne of Spain were severely criticised. When this article appeared the Duke de Montpensier was in Madrid. He felt it to be impossible, notwithstanding the advice that was given him, to allow such outrageous insults to pass unnoticed. The preliminaries were all gone through, and finally a meeting was fixed for Saturday last. The duel was fought in the open country, in a field about two hundred metres distant from the little town of Alcorcon, which is situate about eight kilometres from Madrid. We are well acquainted with this part of the environs of Madrid. It presents a most dreary aspect—a perfectly barren plain, where not a tree, not a boase, not a blade of grass, especially at this season, is to be seen. The erg can perceive nothing but interminable fields sown with barley or wheat, and to which the arid nature of the soil imparts a dusty hue. The town or village of Alcorcon is like all the other addeas of Old Castle and La Manch—a group of some flity houses built of earth, burnt by the sun, the surface of which crambles away at the first gast of wind or the first shower of rain. The church is the only stone editice in the place. The inn where combatants refresh themselves, when these meetings are arranged for Alcorcon (which is frequently selected as a site for duels, and whither the wounded are conveyed when their injuries are too severe to allow of their immediate return to Madrid, is little more than a much hove like the others. It was there that the body of Don Enrique was taken after the duel. On the morning of the 12th the Duke of de Montpensier, accompanied by Lieutenant Generals Cordova and Madrid—his seconds, repaired to Alcorcon in a landau. A surgeon accompanied them. Don Enrique, on his part, was accompanied by two Republi According to the arrangements proviously agreed upon, the adversaries were to place themselves at first ten metres a part, and were to draw nearer each other one metre after each fire, until one of them should be placed hors de combat. It was decided by lot which of them should fire first. Chance favored Don Enrique, who fired atten metres distance without hitting the Duke. The latter replied with a like result. The distance between them was diminished to nine metres. latter replied with a like result. The distance between them was diminished to nine metres. Shots were exchanged in this position, but neither combatant was struck. They were then piaced within eight metres. Don Enrique each time fired first, and this time his ball grazed the Dake's clothing. The latter fired in his tarn, and his adversiry fell dead without uttering a cry. He was dead. The Dake de Montpensier, seriously affected by the events of the duel and its catastrophe, then lost the sang froid which he had displayed during the encounter, and his condition became such that the surgeon was twice obliged

eplace. Francisco D'Assisses."
The young Duke replied:
"My Dear Uncle—I am in desolation. I know

"My Dear Uncle—I am in desolation."
not what to do. Advise.
"Enrique De Bourson."
"Enrique De Bourson." "ENRIQUE DE BOURBON."

The King, Don Francisco, replied to his appeal, so touching in its simplicity:

"Perform your duty. Attend the funeral, and hen come at once to Paris. My arms are open to you."
Don Francisco sent for the daughters of his de-ceased brother from the school where they were residing, and by degrees broke to them the mournful intelligence of their father's death. The funeral of Prince Enrique occurred on Sun-day, and provoked no manifestation in Madrid.

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS.

How to Promote Immigration-Practical Suggestions by an Immigrant.

TO THE BDITOR OF THE NEWS. Noticing two articles in your paper on the abject of immigration, and being myself an immigrant, I feel authorized in offering still another suggestion on that head, and with your kind permission, I will now propose a plan by which to turn the channel of immigration to the soil of South Carolina. That plan is plain and feasible, requiring no outlay of capital, but in lien; a general donation of some acres of waste land, which affording no income to the owners, but tend to increase not only their poverty individually, but that of the State at large.

It would surprise any one who has not thought on the subject, to be informed to what extent taxes are paid on surplus lands. At the present moment, none will deny that it is less difficult to get the subscription of one thousand acres of land than twenty thousand dollars in cash. This land offered to immigrants will undoubtedly attract to the State, in any desired number, a people willing to work and contribute all in their power to the prosperity of the commonwealth. And again, such inducements offered give to the proprietors the advantage of selecting immigrants from the most industrious and honest of the laboring class throughout Europe.

The question arises, can the immigrant pay his passage without assistance? This is easily solved; for with that one hundred thousand acres of land, it will not be difficult, either in Europe or America, to negotiate a loan of fifty thousand dollars at six or eight per cent. on five year's time, provided always a good mortgage be given on the land, thus securing to the capitalist the twenty five dollars, with interest paid each immigrant. Thirty thousand dollars of this sum will be sufficient to pay the passage of two thousand immigrants to any part of the State. The remaining twenty thousand will amply cover all agencies, bureau expenses, &c.

But it may seem to those who may do me the the honor to read this article that a difficulty will arise as to who may be entitled to the first immigrants. The first subscribers are entitled to the first choice.

Communications for or against my plan will be heard with interest, either through the medium of THE CHARLESTON NEWS, or by letter addressed to Box No. 12, Beaufort, S. C.

THE SECOND FIRE IN MARION.

Additional Particulars.

The Marion Star, of Wednesday, says: On Monday night last, about half-past 12 o'clock, our chizens, who had scareely recovered from the excitement caused by the disastrous conflagration of the 28th ultimo, were aroused by connagration of the 28th ultimo, were aroused by the alarm of fre, only to witness the destruction of the large and handsome storehouse, with its valuable contents, of Messrs. Moody & Smith. This was one of the largest business buildings in our town, and well stocked with merchandise The warehouse, which was in the rear of the store, and in close proximity, was saved by extraordinary exertions of our citizens, and stands as a monument to-day of what can be accompalied. ed by determined men. Just here, we may state that the residence of Major S. A. Durham was also saved by the prompt and energetic action of our citizens. Had the premises of Hajor Durham taken fire, there is no telling when and where the devouring dames would have been satisfied. The law office of A. Q. McDuffle, Esq., was also burned. His library, papers and office furniture were saved. The less of Mesers. Moody & Smith is estimated at \$11,500, covered by insurance on their stock in the Underwriter's Company for \$0000, and on their buildings in the Home Company for \$000. They had recently purchased the premises for \$5000. Mr. McDuffle's office, belonging to the estate of McIntyre, we are informed, was not insured—loss estimated at \$12,000. As to the origin of the fire, public opinion has come to no that the residence of Major S. A. Durham was also loss by this in sestimated at a process of the fire, public opinion has come to no conclusion. Mr. Joseph Montgomery, the clerk, was sleeping in the store, and retired about hairpast 9 o'clock. He was awakened by the alarm, past 90 clock. He was washed of the analy, and escaped through the dense smoke with afficulty. The night watchman employed by our merchants stated that he "smelt fire," and examined this and other buildings by looking under and around them sometime, before he was examined this and other buildings by looking under and around them sometime, before he was able to locate it. If this be so, the fire must have originated in the building, or been cantiously set on fire by some accomplished incendiary, between the weather boarding and ceiling. The flame was first discovered on the north slide of the house, breaking through the weather-boarding, about four feet above the sill. The books, papers and six hundred dollars in gold were preserved in their safe. Much credit is due to our citizens, white and colored, for their streamous and successful endeavors in checking the devouring flames. We learn that our Council intend making a thorough and speedy investigation of the matter.

MATTERS IN GEORGIR.

An altercation occurred on Thursday night at Atlanta, between two young men, James McCown and Charles Wilson, in which the former was stabled severely but not fatally.

Joseph Mungen, a colored train hand on the Albany and Guif Rallroad, was struck and instantly killed at No. 6, by the bridge of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, under which trains on the former road have but little space to spare when running. He was adjusting the bell rope at the time.

time. The saw and grist mill of Colonel C. E. Wade, near Quitman, was destroyed by fire on Wednes-day, together with twenty or thirty thousand feet of sawed lumber. he business office of the mill

of sawed lumber. he business office of the mill was also burned, and the books and papers covering many thousands of doflars of transactions for several years. Loss of the mill and lumber estimated at \$2000. Fire accidental.

A difficulty occurred in Dalton, on the 18th instant, between Wm. Black and John Edwards, which resulted in the death of the latter. The quarrel commenced in a bar-room. Edwards was shot just below the breast bone, the ball passing out near the spinal column. He lived only an hour after being shot. Black made good his escape, though eagerly pursued by the sheriff, his deputy and one of the basilifs of the district.

and one of the basilifs of the district.

Morkon Comment on the Congressional Anti-Polygamy Bill.—The Sait Lake City News, speaking of the passage of the Culion bill by the House, says: "The striking out of the lifth section rids it of several of its most repulsive features. They were too strong for Congress to swallow. Many thought the House would never pass this bill in any form, and that its clear invasion of the constitution would kill it. We cannot say what the Senate will do with it, but this we can say—if it passes, and then should receive the signature of the President and become a law, it will not meet the wishes or answer the expectations of its author. Personally, we care not what action be taken. Persecution drove us from township to township, and soon to a territory. It has made us strong, thrifty and fearless. The most valuable experience we possess to-day we gain through persecution, and we do not dread its effects. If men wish to push Mormonism ahead let them persecute it. Pass the Culiom bill, and if that falls, raise armies and attempt to fight, driv- and exterminate, and then watch the results. If the bill should pass the Senate and be signed by the Executive, we may then discuss its merits and probable effect."

-Queen Victoria's health is failing. On March 10 the Queen was unable to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales, and was not able to join the royal tainly at dinner in the evening.

COLUMBIA.

The Blackville-Barnwell Muddle-Arrival of General Lee-His Reception. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, March 30.

The Blackville-Barnwell case was heard before Judge Melton to-day. Attorney-General Chamberlain spoke against and Judge Aldrich for the mandamus. Leslie, senator from Barnwell County, wanted to speak, but the court declined to hear him, and adjourned, reserv ing the decision.

General Robert E. Lee passed through Coumbia to-day, en route for Augusta. Several hundred citizens assembled at the depot. The General appeared upon the platform and was introduced by Colonel A. C. Haskell, and was greeted with cheers. He simply bowed and returned into the car. Amid enthusiastic cheers the train moved off.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.

Whittemore in Cheraw-A Remarkable Political Meeting-The Trader in Cadetships Attacked by a · Colored Radical Orator-How the Gathering Broke Up. &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHERAW, March 27. Last night there occurred in our town one of the most remarkable and significant political meetings that has been held in our State for some time. For some weeks, notice of this meeting had been most industriously circulated by the Hon. Mr. Donaldson, among the colored people, and, of course, had reached the ears of the whites. The great hypocrite of the First Congressions District, B. F. Whittemore, was to address his dear constituency at the Colored Methodist Church. Thither the people went. The church was filled with a large crowd, of which the colored people formed about two-thirds; the whites about the other third. A colored man named Smith, of Darlington, opened the meeting with a short speech, the burden of which was to denounce Shrewsbury, representative of the county in the

State Legislature. On taking his seat, Shrewsbury rose, and for three hours held the audience spell-bound by his unsparing exposure of the unparalleled rascality and unmitigated hypocrisy of B. F. Whittemore and R. J. Donaldson. There these worthles sat and listened, amidst the applause of the whole house, to one of the most faithful portraitures of the manner in which his people had been imposed upon under the guise of patriotism and religion. He proved to his people that their so-called friends were but ravening wolves in sheep's clothing. and that to return Whittemore to Congress would but disgrace themselves, and prove to the American people that the colored people were unworthy the rights or privilege of suffrage. He defled any one to assert that he had, as a member of the Legislature, ever received a bribe.

During the delivery of this remarkable speech, he gave the liberty to any one to question any assertion or proof of his, stating he would exercise the same liberty when Whittemore rose to speak Whittemore began to speak, stating at the out-

set that he was no criminal, nor had he done anything that was wrong, seeking to make the impression that he was an innocent, persecuted man, and that be had never deceived the people. Then rose Shrewsbury to ask where were the forty acres and the mule. Donaldson ordered Shrewsbury to take his scat, saying that no questions would be allowed: and that if he did not be would order the negroes to take him out of the house. Shrewsbury told him to give the order. It was done; but the friends of Shrewsbury were too many, and after half an hour of yelling and cursing, Donaldson, fearing that his own head might be broken, adjourned the meeting.

Thus the great carpet-bagger has again been rebuked, and by those who, but a few years ago, carried him in triumph on their shoulders. If the colored people will nominate Shrewsbu ry, the whites, without respect to party, will ite with them in sending him to Congress

SIGMA.

fertilizers.

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO. FROM THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

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Manufactured by WATTSON & CLARK, Philadelphia. Trade mark, W. & C. This standard Fertilizer is made of the Phosphate Rock of South Carolina, and is prepared under the immediate supervision of Professor JAMES C. BOOTII, United States Chemist. Each cargo is analyzed upon arrival by Professor SHEPARD.

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The favorite new Steamship ARRAGON, Howlson, Waster, is now feedly to
receive Freight for Liverpool, to sail 1sth April.
Through Freight received for an the principal
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ON SATURDAY, AT 5 P. M. **CARRY**

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R. W. LOCKWOOD, Commander,

Of the New York and Charleston Steamship Company's Line, will leave Adger's South Wharf on-SATURDAY, the 2d of April, at - o'clock. ar The steamers of this Line are handsomely and comfortably fitted up for passengers, and

their tables are supplied with all of the delicacies of the New York and Charleston markets Through Bills of Lading given on Cotton to Liverpool, Boston and the New England manufac-

Insurance by this Line half per cent. AG-LOCAL AND THROUGH RATES ALWAYS AS LOW S ANY OTHER LINE. The Side-wheel Steamship CHARLESTON

JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents, Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay. FOR NEW YORK-THURSDAY. THE A1 SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

follows on Tuesday, April 5, at - o'clock.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Adkins, Commander, will sail for New York on THURSDAY, March 31st, at half-past 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 2, Union Wharves, connecting with day Passenger Trains from Columbia and Augusta, arriving at 4

ingland Manufacturing Cities.
Freight on Sea Island Cotton, &c; Upland, &c; Insurance by the Steamers of this line % per ent.
For Freight engagements, or passage, having rery superior stateroom accommodations, all new-y furnished, apply to WAGNER, HUGER & CO., No. 6 Broad street, or to WM. A. COURTENAY,

Through Bills Lading will be issued for Cotton to LIVERPOOL, HAVRE, Boston and the New

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

The Steamship ZODIAC, Captain Hines, will leave North Atlantic Wharf, on THURSDAY, 31st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN & THEO. GETTY, mch28 North Atlantic Wharf. DACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

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FARES GREATLY REDUCED. Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal street. New York, at 12 o'clock noon, of the 5th and Tist of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding.) on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding.)
Departure of the 21st connect at Panama
with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 5th touch at Manzanillo.
Steamship CHINA leaves San Francisco for
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No California steamers touch at Havana, but godirect from New York to Aspinwall.
One bundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

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Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

F. R. BABY, Agent. march12

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And other places, should lay in their supplies of Clarets, Champagnes, Cordials, Brandles, Whiskies Wines, Canned Soups and Meats, American and English Biscuits, Devilled Ham, Tongue, Lobster, Durham Smoking. Tobacco and Imported Segars.

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FOR SAVANNAH VIA BEAUFORT. (INLAND ROUTE.

The steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C. Carroll White, will leave Charleston every THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 O'clock, fee The PILOT BOY will leave Savannah every FRIDAY APTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, connecting with New York Steamships in Charleston on Saturday. Cabin Passage \$5; including Meals and Berth. mch24 J. D. AIKEN & CO.

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FREIGHT REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT. Steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C.
Caroll White, will sail from Charleston for above places every Torsday Morking, at8 o'clock
Returning, the PILOT BOY will leave Beaufort
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Steamer "CITY POINT," Captain Fenn Pect sails every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Co'necting with Steamer STARLIGHT for Enterpry. Through Tickets and through Bills of Lag or Freight given.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agent South Atlantic W.

jan13

LOR GEORGETOWN, The Steamer "EMILIE," Captain
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PEEDER RIVER. The Sceamer GENERAL MANI-GAULY, Captain Cordes, is now re-mart, and ceiving Freight at Middle Atlantics, the ist of will feave as above on FRIDAY Mop April.

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